SATURDAY,

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

IST of the NUMBERS that have drawn Capital Prizes in the FIRST CLASS of the UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

No. 53,058 10,000 DOLLARS.

o. 48987 and No. 85696 5000 DOLLARS each.

PRIZES of 1000 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
284	12615	27839	44641	64433	78902
2625	14516	28920	45698	67529	82710
3798	16782	36637	54136	68258	84312
4740	18593	40218	56048	70779	87632
10465	25268	42095	56617	74185	94376

PRIZES of 500 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
613	17359	32180	50948	68482	83424
793	474	198	51354	848	804
877	513	33251	355	69094	85214
1594	520	366	457	464	311
674	688	735	485	477	599
756	18190	867	500	619	664
2152	194	34054	52537	70424	86220
297	429	263	590	576	365
355	505	35976	53120	605	542
399	563	36194	394	651	544
491	723	618	534	756	746
802	834	767	979	759	859
3151	965	37072	54229	811	908
163	19078	672	585	71151	926
382	127	811	55097	72616	87001
461	622	839	189	73691	57
652	641	843	407	743	176
832	742	847	418	913	506
844	978	974	545	74177	572
925	20738	38421	561	270	673
4464	802	594	685	763	88052
664	993	750	743	816	468
669	21165	39079	56716	916	669
5236	375	282	770	966	825
484	22038	297	806	976	89018
516	175	411	831	75818	23
621	403	422	57693	76242	150
6017	413	520	771	667	685
309	430	908	892	670	688
403	663	49065	58453	868	838
815	737	106	608	959	849
7049	23982	41054	652	77227	90615
328	24391	248	819	260	741
630	408	446	59171	409	91137
8646	745	769	211	723	502
967	970	971	717	809	556
9427	25175	42503	764	857	92219
685	215	533	872	923	251
10030	303	674	60214	936	317
496	558	803	543	78023	349
563	831	4336[illegible]	61631	227	862
11314	890	379	825	812	994
557	26148	44621	62213	863	93168
632	316	732	219	933	440
924	500	907	271	79053	94323
927	746	45140	570	191	777
12489	797	357	596	195	832
743	27103	404	617	283	95335
928	265	785	754	905	544
13289	478	46045	973	80041	686
14037	28185	181	63297	113	818
350	360	249	452	810	96186
479	455	430	792	829	430
832	552	719	959	830	851
864	648	47034	64048	81076	961
15050	774	135	565	103	97154
107	830	233	719	412	98227
171	29463	354	746	612	589
753	810	853	926	82158	762
998	815	951	65513	186	909
16029	950	48136	736	208	99109
398	30485	637	788	211	307
886	515	976	911	322	369
977	672	49043	67413	680	736
17037	31078	50059	672	685	832
109	129	451	68132	982	
206	738	658	394	83210	

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon.

tf.

From the London Evening-Poſt of Feb. 10.

INSTRUCTIONS to Sir GUY CARLETON, relative to the Operations of the Army under Lieutenant-General BURGOYNE.

Extract of a letter from Lord George Germaine to Gen. Carleton.

Whitehall, March 26, 1777.

MY letter of the 22d of Auguſt, 1776, was intruſted to the care of Captain Le Maitre, one of your Aid de Camps. After having been three times in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, he had the mortification to find it impoſſible to make his paſſage to Quebec, and therefore returned to England with my diſpatch, which though it was prevented by that accident from reaching your hands in due time, I nevertheleſs think proper to tranſmit to you by this the earlieſt opportunity.

You will be informed by the contents thereof, that as ſoon as you ſhould have driven the rebel forces from the frontiers of Canada, it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that you ſhould return to Quebec, and take with you ſuch part of your army as in your judgment and diſcretion appeared neceſſary for the defence of the province. That you ſhould detach *Lieutenant General Burgoyne*, or ſuch other officer as you ſhould think moſt proper, with the remainder of the troops, and direct the officer ſo detached to proceed with all poſſible expedition *to join General Howe*, and put himſelf under his command.

With a view of quelling the rebellion as ſoon as poſſible, it is become highly neceſſary that the moſt ſpeedy junction of the two armies ſhould be effected; and therefore, as the ſecurity and good government of Canada abſolutely require your preſence there, it is the King's determination to leave about three thouſand men under your command, for the defence and duties of that province, and to employ the remainder of your army upon two expeditions. The one under the command of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, who *is to force his way to Albany*; and the other under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, who is to make a diverſion on the Mohawk river.

As this plan cannot be advantageouſly executed without the aſſiſtance of Canadians *and Indians*, his Majeſty ſtrongly recommends it to your care, to furniſh both expeditions with good and ſufficient bodies of thoſe men. And I am happy in knowing that your influence among them is ſo great, that there can be no room to apprehend you will find it difficult to fulfil his Majeſty's expectations.

In order that no time may be loſt in entering upon theſe important undertakings, General Burgoyne has received orders to ſail forthwith for Quebec; and that the intended operation may be maturely conſidered, and afterwards carried on in ſuch a manner as is moſt likely to be followed by ſucceſs, he is directed to conſult with you upon the ſubject, and to form and adjuſt the ſame as you both ſhall think moſt conducive to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I am alſo to acquaint you, that as ſoon as you ſhall have fully regulated every thing relative to the ſaid expeditions (and the king relies upon your zeal, that you will be as expeditious as the nature of the buſineſs will admit) it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you detain for the Canada ſervice,

The eighth regiment, deducting 100 for the expedition to the Mohawk	460
Battalion companies of the 29th and 31ſt regiments	896
Battalion companies of the 34th, deducting 100 for the expedition to the Mohawk	348
Eleven additional companies from Great-Britain	616
Detachments from the two brigades	300
Detachments from the German troops	650
Royal Highland emigrants	500
	3,770

You will naturally conclude that this allotment for Canada has not been made without properly weighing ſeveral duties which are likely to be required. His Majeſty has not only conſidered the ſeveral garriſons and poſts which probably it may be neceſſary for you to take, viz. Quebec, Chaudiere, the diſaffected pariſhes of Point-Levi, Montreal, and poſts between that town and Oſwegatchie, Trois Rivieres, Iſle Aux-Noix, La Prairie, Vergere, and ſome other towns upon the ſouth ſhore of St. Lawrence oppoſite the Iſle of Montreal, with poſts of communication to St. John's; but he hath alſo reflected, that the ſeveral operations which will be carrying on in the different parts of America, muſt neceſſarily confine the attention of the rebels to the reſpective ſcenes of action, and ſecure Canada from external attacks; and that the internal quiet, which at preſent prevails, is not likely to be interrupted; or if interrupted will ſoon be [illegible] by your influence over the inhabitants; he therefore truſts that three thouſand men will be quite ſufficient to anſwer every poſſible demand.

It is likewiſe his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you put under the command of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne

The grenadiers and light infantry of the army, except of the 8th regiment and 34th regiment, as the advanced corps under the command of Brigadier General Fraſer	1,568
Firſt brigade, battalion companies of the 9th, 21ſt, and 47th regiments, deducting a detachment of 50 from each corps, to remain in Canada	1,194
Second brigade, battalion companies of the 20th, 53d and 62d regiments, deducting 50 from each corps, to remain as above	1,194
All the German troops, except the Hanau Chaſſeurs and a detachment of 650	3,217
The artillery, excepting ſuch parts as ſhall be neceſſary for the defence of Canada	
	7,173

Together with as many Canadians and *Indians* as may be thought neceſſary for this ſervice; and after having furniſhed him in the fulleſt and compleateſt manner with artillery, ſtores, proviſions, and every other article neceſſary for his expedition, and ſecured to him every aſſiſtance which it is in your power to afford and procure; you are to give him orders to paſs Lake Champlain, and from thence, by the moſt vigorous exertion of the force under his command, to proceed with all expedition *to Albany*, and put himſelf under the command of Sir William Howe.

From the king's knowledge of the great preparations made by you laſt year to ſecure the command of the Lakes, and your attention to this part of the ſervice during the winter, his Majeſty is led to expect, that every thing will be ready for General Burgoyne's paſſing the Lakes by the time you and he ſhall have adjuſted the plan of the expedition.

It is the king's further pleaſure that you put under the command of *Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger*:

Detachment from the 8th regiment	100
Detachment from the 34th regiment	100
Sir John Johnſtone's regiment of New-York	133
Hanau Chaſſeurs	342
	675

Together with a ſufficient number of Canadians and *Indians*; and after having furniſhed him with proper artillery, ſtores, proviſions, and every other neceſſary article for his expedition, and ſecured to him every aſſiſtance in your power to afford and procure, you are to give him orders to proceed forthwith to and down the Mohawk river *to Albany*, and put himſelf under the command of Sir Wm. Howe.

I ſhall write to Sir William Howe from hence by the firſt packet; but you will nevertheleſs endeavour to give him the earlieſt intelligence of this meaſure; and alſo direct Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, to neglect no opportunity of doing the ſame, that they may receive inſtructions from Sir William Howe. You will at the ſame time inform them, that until they ſhall have received orders from Sir William Howe, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that they act as exigencies may require, and in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt proper, for making an impreſſion on the rebels, and bringing them to obedience. But that in ſo doing, *they muſt never loſe view of their intended junctions with Sir William Howe, as their principal objects.*

In caſe Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, or Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, ſhould happen to die, or be rendered through illneſs incapable of executing theſe great truſts, you are to nominate to the reſpective commands ſuch officer or officers as you ſhall think beſt qualified to ſupply the place of thoſe whom his Majeſty has, in his wiſdom, at preſent appointed to conduct thoſe expeditions.

This letter from Lord George Germaine to Sir Guy Carleton throws a great light on the Canada expedition. The facts which appear from that letter are theſe:

Firſt. That the orders given to General Burgoyne and Colonel St. Leger were preremptory. They were to puſh for *Albany.* General Burgoyne was to [illegible] the lakes. Colonel St. Leger was to proceed down the Mohawk river. But Albany was the place to which General Burgoyne was—"*To force his way.*"

Second. The object in reaching Albany was to effect a junction with Sir William Howe. The [illegible]

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

THE MUSE OF AMERICA: AN ODE.

By a Gentleman in France.

FROM fair America's inſulted coaſt,
Where faithleſs Britain ſends her *hoſt*;
From climes, where FREEDOM breathes the juſt diſdain,
And calls her patriots to the plain;
Calls her new world of heroes into arms,
And bids the clarion ſound alarms:
From the dire ſeat of war,
Where ramparts riſe in air,
The weeping MUSE with-draws,
To mourn her country's cauſe.
Far from the hapleſs, hoſtile train,
The wailing wife, the huſband ſlain,
The babe, that ſeeks the breaſt forlorn,
The vollying drum, th' abſtreperous horn,
The reeking hand, th' embowel'd ſword,
The orphan ſtab'd, the parent gor'd.
The ſhout that drowns the dying groan,
Temples deſtroyed, and towns o'erthrown,
The echoings of fraternal woe,
The fate that works in every blow,
Far, far from theſe, ſhe ſeeks the diſtant ſhore,
Beyond the trumpet's din, and cannon's roar:
Her tender feet, alas! ſhe bathes in blood,
And, like a trembling deer,
When urg'd by barbarous men to ford the flood,
Faſt falls the tender tear.
At every ſtep ſhe marks the tracks of death;
The ſweet harp quivers in her hand;
She runs—ſhe ſtops—ſhe pants for breath,
And gains the impurpled ſtrand.
There, on a rock that overhangs the main,
Againſt whoſe ragged verge,
Foams the fell ſurge,
(Which, all enrag'd, ſoars, emulous, on high,
Bearing the billow midway to the ſky)
The penſive Goddeſs ſits, and ſuits her art
To the diſtreſſes of a guardian's heart;
Then toning deep her heavenly lyre,
(Joining the patriot's to the poet's fire)
She opened thus the deſolated ſtrain:
Savage Monarch, tyrant King!
For *thee*, for *thee*, I ſtrike the ſtring:
Thou---a more capacious grave,
Than the thunder or the wave,
Thou, 'twas *thou*, unſheath'd the blade,
And Heaven ſhall aſk of thee the havock it has made!
Yet could, ſo ſoon, the nobler paſſions die!
Thou too, *the father of a family!*
Could'ſt thou graſp the ruthleſs knife,
To ſacrifice thy childrens life,
Bid the jealous *elder* ſtart
To plunge it in the *younger*'s heart?
Ah where was honour, where was truth,
Where was the decent bluſh of ſhame,
Where were the patriot promiſes of youth,
Where even Religion's holy flame?
Savage Monarch, ſavage Sire,
'Tis for thee I tune the lyre;
For thee, ſhall terror guard the Britiſh throne,
And in her annals dread,
(Thy ſpotted crown upon her head)
Not one ſweet drop of mercy in her eye,
Nor in her haggard breaſt one ſoft'ning ſigh,
Shall ruffian *Murder* mark thee for her own.
Here paus'd the Muſe, and liſt'ning round,
At diſtance heard the trumpet's ſound;
She felt, reviv'd, a keener pain,
Chang'd her verſe, and ſung again:
See, ſee, the royal ſpoiler ſtains our ground,
With blood that iſſues from a brother's wound;
See groves of lances dipt in kindred gore,
See mangled bodies clog the crowded ſhore!
In yonder vales, where late the roſes blew;
In yonder groves, where fragrant violets grew;
In yonder harbours, where the hiving gale
Kiſs'd the kind [illegible], and fill'd the flying ſail;
In yonder ports, where commerce hail'd the ſtrand,
And from the [illegible] pour'd wealth upon the land;
In yonder towns, where trade, ingenious, ply'd,
Where toil was joy, and induſtry was pride;
In yonder fields, propitious to the plow,
Where Britons taught the generous wheat to grow;
In yonder domes, where arts enjoy'd a dawn,
And ſocial ſcience rear'd her ſacred horn;
In theſe dear ſcenes, ſee now the plunderers ſport,
And virtuous realms are ſack'd to ſooth a vicious Court.
Savage Monarch, ſavage Sire,
'Tis for *thee* I ſtrike the lyre.
For thee ſhall terror guard the Britiſh throne,
And felon Murder mark thee for her own.
Here broke the muſe her ſong;
When hearing ſtill th' unnatural fray,
Full ſore ſhe felt her country's wrong;
Till wrought to the exceſs
Of generous wretchedneſs,
She threw the enſign of her power away,
And to the ſea, indignant, hurl'd her lyre.
That moment from his bed,
Old Ocean rear'd his head;
Dryſhod he ſtood upon the billow's edge,
His ſtreaming locks were wreath'd with ſedge,
A crown of coral grac'd his brow,
His beard outmatch'd the falling ſnow,
The Muſe's lyre, *regain'd*, was in his hand,
And with a Monarch's air he ſtrode to land:

I.

Why flings the Muſe (he cry'd) her art away,
Why droops her fancy when it moſt ſhould fire?
Is it not her's to watch the warrior's way,
Is it not her's to kindle and inſpire?

II.

When injur'd Colonies are forc'd to arms,
Should not the Muſe aſſume a martial air?
Should ſhe not give to glory, glory's charms,
Should ſhe not form the wreath and guide the war?

III.

Soon as the patriot heroes take the field,
Then *arts*, as well as *arms*, ſhould aid the fight;
'Tis guilt, 'tis *treaſon*, in the Muſe to yield,
For all her genius is her peoples right.

IV.

Take then again, ingrate, thy tuneful pow'r,
Nor to the deſert air of wrongs complain;
Wrongs ſhould but animate thy zeal the more,
And give new force, new pathos to thy ſtrain.

V.

For *me*,—who firſt beheld th' adventrous bark,
In which Columbus ſought a world unknown,

[illegible]

Who [illegible] blew [illegible] for [illegible],
And [illegible] found;
Who [illegible] hand,
[illegible] ſound;

For me—[illegible] I ſwear!
By Neptune's [illegible], and yon ætherial [illegible]
Britain ſhall [illegible] henceforth my conquering care,
But winds and waves ſhall with her *guilt* conſpire:

VIII.

Her fleets no more in victory ſhall ride,
And boaſt the watry univerſe their own;
Conſcience ſhall whelm them in her gulphing tide,
And civil tempeſts rock the tyrant's throne.

IX.

A time ſhall come, when bloody *North* ſhall feel
The ampleſt agony of inward woe,
In his own heart ſhall ſhame direct the ſteel,
And George himſelf ſhall curſe him as a foe.

This ſaid, the Monarch of the deep
Awful withdrew, and all the Muſe was fir'd,
She felt the kindling paſſion creep,
It ruſh'd from nerve to nerve, and nature was inſpir'd:
Then, to compleat the animating flame,
She plung'd in the profound of fight;
She thought on every patriot's glowing name,
And ſeem'd to cheer the fight;
Her Heav'nly lyre once more ſhe took,
And thus the chords in fury ſtruck.
Keep Heroes, keep the field,
Line with the living thorn the tyrant's crown,
Earth, Seas and Heav'n, my ſons, ſhall be your own,
'Tis infamy to yield.
In yonder trembling tracks of beamy light,
(Now, now they open on the Muſe's ſight)
I ſee the *venitable God*,
Who leans to give the nod;
I ſee the Cherub *Juſtice* there
Her healing balms prepare;
While *Fame* her trump begins to ſound,
And *Patience* pours her oil on every patriot's wound.
Jehovah's voice I hear,
Sonorous, ſoft and clear;
Behold him now on yonder gilded cloud;
Hark, hark, ye generous crowd!
For Heav'n the fair America ſhall fight,
She draws the ſword in honour's cauſe,
She wars for liberties and laws,
She wars to do an injur'd country right.
Then changes again the meaſure,
To briſker tunes of pleaſure;
Renew the attack,
Till the battlements ſhake!
Till *George* ſhall ſhed the penitential tear,
And ruthleſs *North* be plung'd in juſt deſpair.
Then ſhall the cruel conteſt cloſe,
And the fair land ſurvive its woes;
Again the meadow's ample bound
Reſpread the rich plantation round;
Again ſhall commerce hoiſt her ſails,
And gayly court the ſpringing gales;
Again ſhall trade rehail our ſhore,
And harveſts give their golden ſtore;
The ſeed ſhall know a ſecond birth,
And blood no longer ſpoil the earth;
The roſe ſhall bloom where erſt it blew,
And peaceful ſhepherds bruſh the dew;
The tender herb ſhall riſe again,
To re-emparadiſe the plain:
Cities again ſhall tower th' imperial head,
And blood ſtain'd tyrants mingle with the dead!
Even Liberty herſelf from Heaven ſhall come,
And fair America ſhall rival Rome.

BOSTON, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nantz, to another in this town, dated 25th March, 1778.

"It muſt undoubtedly give you great pleaſure, my dear friend, to hear that our Independency is acknowledged in form by the Court of France. On the 20th inſtant the Commiſſioners were received at Verſailles, as Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the next day the Engliſh Ambaſſador went off without taking leave. Orders are given to ſeize all Engliſh veſſels that are found in any French port, and an open declaration of war is daily expected. At the reception of our Miniſters, the King (addreſſing himſelf to Doctor Franklin) ſaid, he was happy in acknowledging the Independence of America, and that the conditions of the treaty on the part of France, ſhould be faithfully obſerved: The Doctor anſwered to the ſame effect on the part of Congreſs. In England they are in the moſt humiliating confuſion, they are driven to the laſt reſource, and want to make peace with us at any rate; peace, peace is the cry of the nation; but as the weak Miniſters have ſtill the fooliſh hope of perſuading us to renounce our independence, I imagine their plan will only be another public proof of their fooliſh obſtinacy."

By a letter from Falmouth, in the county of Barnſtable, we are adviſed, that very ſoon after the company of militia ſtationed at Taupohn-Cove left that place *(the time of their ſervice being up)* a few men from one of the enemy's tenders landed on one of the iſlands and behaved very civilly to the inhabitants, and ſoon went off for Rhode-Iſland; but in a few days returned with a number of veſſels, took poſſeſſion of the harbour and paſſes leading through to Dartmouth, landed a number of men, burnt a number of unimproved houſes, and there being none to oppoſe them, drove what ſtock was left (to ſupport the inhabitants) up to that part of the iſland where their ſhipping lay, and have, as is ſuppoſed, carried it off to Rhode-Iſland, though it can be but of little uſe to them, being very poor at this ſeaſon of the year, and the inhabitants, being near one hundred, men, women and children, have not ſo much as a ſingle yoke of oxen to plough their ground with, by which means theſe peaceable people are reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs.

Quere, *Whether General Pigot is preparing the way for a reconciliation, while he is ravaging and laying waſte the country.*

The principal pilots in the above plundering expedition were Perry, Bourn, Tupper, and a number of other tories, that lately went off from Sandwich, who uſed their utmoſt endeavours to [illegible] townſmen, who was then on the [illegible] deſtruction to all the country round, [illegible] neighbourhood very ready [illegible]

[illegible] with Dartmouth and the Iſland is [illegible] enemy's ſhipping.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.

A number of the enemy's ſhipping, with ſome troops on board, arrived in the [illegible] a few days ſince from Newport, with a view, as it is ſuppoſed, to [illegible] live ſtock from the iſlands. We learn that they have burnt a dwelling-houſe, [illegible] works, and the hull of a prize-ſhip, brought in there ſome time ſince by the ſloop Providence.

Captain Whipple, in the Providence frigate, who ſailed from this port laſt week, in his paſſage down the Bay, was fired on by the Lark frigate, which lay near Warwick Neck, and had got under way; Captain Whipple returned the compliment with a broadſide, and we ſince learn killed three and wounded ſeventeen of the Lark's crew; her hull and rigging were likewiſe much damaged. The Juno frigate, the lowermoſt of the enemy's ſhips, fired a broadſide at the Providence as ſhe paſſed, and received another, but with what effect we have not yet learnt. Captain Whipple likewiſe poured a broadſide into a tender that got under ſail, and ſhattered her ſo much that the enemy were obliged to haul her to a wharf at Newport, where ſhe ſunk. The enemy's ſhips did not follow Capt. Whipple to ſea as was reported.

NEW-LONDON, May 15.

The privateer ſloop Bever, Captain Dodge, ſailed from Bedford on a cruiſe laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, and on Monday fell in with the Maidſtone man of war;---the wind being light, the Maidſtone ſent three armed boats to attack the ſloop; but one of them was ſoon ſunk by Captain Dodge, on which the other two returned to the ſhip; and a thick fog ſetting in about the ſame time favoured Captain Dodge's eſcape. The ſloop had one man killed and four ſlightly wounded. Captain Dodge arrived here on Thurſday afternoon, and brought in two empty ſloops which he took the ſame day, off Montauk, bound from Newport to New-York.

Laſt Saturday the Mifflin armed ſchooner, Capt. Kerr, returned here from a cruiſe up the Sound, and brought in ſix prizes, coaſting ſloops and ſchooners, laden with a variety of uſeful articles.

Sunday night laſt, two boats under the command of Captain Dayton and Captain Cheſter, with 24 men in both, went to Long-Iſland; and carrying one of the boats acroſs a narrow part of the iſland at South-Hampton, they went about 60 miles up the South ſide of the iſland, to Fire-Iſland inlet, and took poſſeſſion of five ſail of coaſting veſſels which lay there, laden with lumber, oyſters, houſhold furniture, ſome dry goods, proviſions, &c. The prizes are all ſafe arrived. More might have been brought off could they have manned them.

Laſt Tueſday a prize ſloop laden with wine, was taken going into Newport by two armed boats, and carried into Connecticut river.

TRENTON, May 20.

Extract of a letter from Camp, dated May 13, 1778.

"We have accounts by various perſons, that the enemy have diſmounted many of their cannon, and put them on board---that their tranſports are taking forage aboard and that it is ſuſpected they are preparing for a retreat: I am of opinion however that they will not leave Philadelphia till they cannot poſſibly hold it longer---and perhaps the forage being put on board, is only to accommodate the horſes of Gen. Howe's family and the refugees who go with him;---for I am informed by a gentleman, who has been down with a flag, that General Howe will ſail in a few days for England."

A few days ago 40 Indians, of the Oneida nation, arrived at our camp, who, it is expected, will ſoon be followed by ſeveral hundred more; they are to join Col. Morgan's corps, and to ſcout near the lines, to check the unlawful commerce, too much carried on at preſent, betweeen the country and city. "This will," a correſpondent remarks, "make the tories fear for their ſcalps."

LANCASTER, *May* 27.

On Sunday laſt the remains of His Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, junior, Eſquire, Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the Common-Wealth of Pennſylvania, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſame, was interred in the Evangelical Trinity-Church in this Borough (the Elders and Veſtry of that Church having politely requeſted that the body might there be interred.)

The Corpſe being brought out and placed on the Bier, a Signal was given, and the Artillery on the Common began to fire Minute guns, (which was continued during the Proceſſion, Forty-four Guns being fired.—The Bier being taken up *, The Proceſſion moved forward in the following order, viz.

Two Serjeants with Arms reverſed.
Lieutenant and Enſign.
Band of Muſic.
Fifes and Drums.
Soldiers—in four Diviſions, ten deep, Arms reverſed.
Captain of the Company.
The CORPSE covered with a Pall---the Pall ſupported by Six Members of the Council.
His Excellency's Brother.
The Honorable the Vice-Preſident---attended by the Secretary on his left Hand.
The remaining Members of Council.
The State Treaſurer and Judges of the Supreme Court.
Such of the Delegates of the State, in Congreſs, as were in the Borough.
The Honorable Speaker of the Houſe of General Aſſembly—the Clerk of the Houſe on his left hand.
Members of the Houſe of General Aſſembly.
Door-keeper of the Council and of the Houſe of Aſſembly.
Corporation of the Borough, and Magiſtrates of the County.
Coroner and Prothonotary of the County.
Gentlemen of the Law.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Citizens.

When the grave was cloſed, three volleys were fired, and the Military retired.---The whole was conducted with a ſolemn decorum, becoming the occaſion.

The attention paid by Col. George Gibſon, Lieut. Col. Stephen Bayard, and Lieut. Col. James Roſs, and Captains Brown and Huſton, in conducting the Military, on the occaſion of His Excellency's Funeral, did them Honor, and [illegible] of the Borough, in their military character, [illegible] a very handſome appearance.

It is ſaid, that a Funeral Oration, in honour of our worthy [illegible], will be ordered to be delivered [illegible] next ſitting of General Aſſembly.

* [illegible] *bed for his Excellency* [illegible] *carried by perſons* [illegible] *Members of the Houſe bore* [illegible]

[illegible]ORK-TOWN, May [illegible]

Extract of a Letter from General WASHINGTON *to* CONGRESS.

Head-Quarters, Valley-Forge, May 24, 1778.

"On the night of the 19th the enemy moved out in force againſt the detachment under the Marquis la Fayette, mentioned in my letter of the 18th, which made a [illegible] and handſome retreat, in great order, over the Schuylkill, at Matſon's Ford. Our loſs was nine men in the whole——the enemy's ſuppoſed ſomething more. Their march was circuitous and rapid, and I ſhould imagine that many of their men ſuffered from it. General Clinton, it is ſaid, commanded in perſon."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, who was in Camp when the Marquis de la Fayette lately returned with his detachment.

"I have enquired very particularly into the Marquis's enterprize, and have learned from a gentleman, on whoſe veracity and accuracy I can depend, the following articles----

"The objects of the detachment are well known to every body. On the 19th inſtant, that detachment, conſiſting of about 2000 rank and file, and an irregular body of 45 Indians, marched from camp, and halted within 11 miles of Philadelphia, between Barren-hill Church and Schuylkill. The following night a chain of guards and centinels were ſtationed, for commanding the avenues into and out of the city. In the mean time, ſome infamous tory muſt have betrayed the deſign; for, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the centinels, the enemy, in force of full 7000, came out near midnight, and by a round-about hard march penetrated the country ſo far, as to reach the ſpot which the Marquis had occupied the preceding night, and the firſt intelligence of their progreſs reached the Marquis no ſooner than break of day the 21ſt. From the account of their number, and the direction of their march, there was nothing left for the detachment but to decamp with all haſte, conſiſtent with good order.

"The column of the enemy, as it approached the detachment, divided and took different roads, the more effectually to ſurround it; at the ſame time another column marched out of Philadelphia, advancing towards the Marquis's front. The retreat was conducted in excellent order, in preſence of the enemy's advanced parties of horſe. Sir Henry Clinton, who is ſaid to have been commander of the enemy's party, or whoever he was, muſt have been deceived by the regularity and good order of the retreat, and apprehenſive of being drawn into an ambuſcade, otherwiſe nothing but want of courage can excuſe him for letting the Marquis get off, with ſo trifling a loſs as three men killed, and four priſoners.

"The enemy had two horſemen killed, and many wounded. When the Indians had fired off their pieces at the light-horſe, they ſet up the War-Whoop, and ſcampered about according to their cuſtom. The light-horſe, terrified at the unuſual ſound, ſcampered off too as faſt as their horſes would carry them. The Indians collected ſome of their cloaks, which were dropped in the flight, and ſoon converted them into leggins.

"Many of the people from Philadelphia have ſtolen out, and deſerters from the enemy's army are coming into our camp in great numbers every day."

The Managers of the United States Lottery finiſhed the drawing of the Firſt Claſs on Wedneſday laſt, and are now preparing the Liſt of Prizes, which will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE following extracts, taken from a letter lately received from an American gentleman in France, in high employment, will ſerve to counteract the nefarious arts of tories and their abettors, who are now buſily employed in deluding the weak and uninformed, by ſuggeſting danger to civil and religious freedom from the wiſe, equal, and ſafety-bringing alliance, lately concluded between France and theſe States.

Paris, February 28, 1778.

"France has done us ſubſtantial benefits,---Great-Britain ſubſtantial injuries. France offers to guarantee our ſovereignty and univerſal freedom of commerce. Great-Britain demands of us to be independent; France Great-Britain tributary. I do not comprehend how there can be a mind ſo debaſed, or an underſtanding ſo perverted, as to ballance between them.

"The journies I have made, both north and ſouth, in the public ſervice, have given me an opportunity of knowing the general diſpoſition of Europe upon our queſtion. There never was one in which the harmony of opinion was ſo univerſal. From the Prince to the peaſant, there is but one voice, one wiſh---the liberty of America and the humiliation of Great-Britain.

"The troubles which the death of the Elector of Bavaria was likely to excite in Germany ſeemed to have ſubſided, when of late the movements of the King of Pruſſia threaten to excite a general war. Great-Britain, whoſe expiring hope ſuſtains itſelf on every ſtraw, finds comfort in the expectation that this will involve France, and divert her from engaging in our war. But in my judgment, it is much more likely to operate againſt her in Ruſſia, than againſt us in France."

In CONGRESS, May 23, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears probable that attempts are making to miſrepreſent the conduct of theſe United States towards the priſoners in their poſſeſſion, in ſome degree to wipe off or counterbalance the juſt reproach that has fallen upon our enemies for their barbarity:

Reſolved, That the letter from John Connolly and others, dated York-Town goal, May 17, 1778, together with the report of the Board of War upon it, be publiſhed.

To the Honourable HENRY LAURENS, *Eſquire.*

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE, the ſubſcribing perſons, priſoners of war, having underwent a ſeries of calamitous confinement (equal to the utmoſt rigor which has, we acknowledge, given juſt cauſe to loud complaint) had the pleaſing proſpect of ſeeing a period to ſuch affliction, by an exchange of officers, or by that humane interpoſition, which in ſuch caſes marks the character of a civilized and chriſtian people, but unhappily find ourſelves diſappointed.

We beg leave to remind your honour of the multitude of priſoners, taken by his Majeſty's forces, who have been reſtored to their friends, and their diſtreſs alleviated by a diſmiſſion from captivity:---Whilſt we have beheld a ſucceſſion of ſuch events, extending almoſt to all ranks of American priſoners, we are ſorry to ſay, that our miſeries have been aggravated by a moſt criminal impriſonment [illegible] tagious fever [illegible] every part [illegible] even of a [illegible] nature, be urged [illegible] this treatment [illegible] experience, it would [illegible] objectionable; but when we are [illegible] gentlemen, in every reſpect in [illegible] with ourſelves, who were born and educated in this country, have been admitted to generous favours, ſent into the Britiſh lines, either on parole or exchanged, and in every other reſpect treated only as unfortunate, we find ourſelves utterly at a loſs to account for the peculiarity of our perſecution.---In your addreſs to the inhabitants of the United States, it is therein publicly declared, that you have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to alleviate the captivity of your enemies.—We moſt heartily wiſh we could ſubſcribe to this aſſertion, but how is it poſſible? when fifteen months impriſonment, of the moſt diſtreſſing nature, is the ſhorteſt time of which any of us complain; ſubject to all the indignities and low inſults of an illiberal Goaler and Turnkey, and placed upon the ſame footing with horſe-thieves, deſerters, negroes, and the loweſt and moſt deſpicable of the human race.

To cultivate the aſſiſtance of heaven, by acts which heaven approves, is a recommendation truly laudable; but whether the complaints which we thus exhibit can be agreeable to the benignity of the divine ruler of heaven, we ſubmit to the diſpaſſionate determination of your honour.

We beg leave finally to obſerve, that as this goal is a ſtage for all priſoners moving to the weſtward; that ſuch as are ſick, lame, or otherwiſe diſabled, are left behind; and as the yard and every part of it is truly odious, from the diſagreeable ſmell, and unfit to maintain life; we intreat your honour to lay this our remonſtrance before Congreſs, earneſtly ſoliciting them to admit us to our paroles in any part of the country, or in ſome other manner to extend that humanity towards us, which, from our ſufferings, and your declarations, we have the greateſt reaſon to expect.

We are, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

John Connolly,
Richard W. Stockton,
Charles Harriſon,
Robert James,
Aſher Dunham,
Robert Morris,
Francis Frazer.

York-Town Goal, 17th May, 1778.

At a BOARD *of* WAR, *22d May,* 1778.

THE Board, taking into conſideration the letter from Doctor John Connolly, and the other priſoners of war, moſt of whom have been lately removed from Carliſle goal into the priſon of the county of York, beg leave to report to Congreſs:

That, forbearing to remark upon the indecency of the terms in which the ſaid letter is conceived, and which is calculated for other purpoſes than merely to relate their pretended grievances, the Board will lay before Congreſs the facts which they have collected from Major Wilſon, commanding at Carliſle, during the reſidence of Major Stockton and other officers of his party in the goal of that place---from Mr. T. Peters, Deputy Commiſſary of priſoners, who has had the charge during the winter of the priſoners at Carliſle and York,--from Doctor Henry, employed to attend the Britiſh priſoners when ſick---and from Col. Pickering, one of the Board, who viſited the goal of this place. From the concurrent teſtimony of all which gentlemen, the account given by the priſoners in their ſaid letter appears to be founded in miſrepreſentations.

Major Wilſon, who was frequently called in by the officers themſelves, to examine into their ſituation at Carliſle, agrees with the Commiſſary of priſoners.

That as often as either of theſe gentlemen viſited the goal at Carliſle, the officers, being ſix in number, had the privilege of the whole goal, except ſuch part as the goaler occupied, and one room entirely to themſelves; and, although the criminals were *under the ſame roof,* yet they were ſo far from being crowded, that there were not in the ſaid goal more than ſix or ſeven priſoners at a time, (and the moſt of theſe tories) on an average, during the confinement of the officers at that place. That the goal was as clean as ſuch places can be kept; and if it had not been ſo, the fault would have lain with the officers, who were indulged with two ſervants to attend them for the purpoſes of cleanſing their apartment and waiting on their perſons. Theſe officers too were confined, by order of the Commiſſary General of priſoners, as a retaliation for thoſe of our army ſuffering every degree of inſult and cruelty which Britiſh haughtineſs and inhumanity could inflict, in the provoſt and dungeons of New-York and Philadelphia. This being the reaſon of their confinement, and the foregoing the ſituation of it, the board conceive their impriſonment was of the mildeſt nature, when compared with the rigours of that of our own officers.---But the goal at Carliſle not being ſecure, the Deputy Commiſſary of priſoners removed them to the priſon of this place, wherein was alſo confined Doctor John Connolly, for the ſame cauſes which induced and continue *their* preſent impriſonment, and for other reaſons of policy and prudence. Doctor Connolly having alſo ſundry times behaved amiſs while on parole.

In the goal of York, theſe priſoners (ſeven only in number) have two airy rooms; the one fifteen by twenty feet, and the other ſomething leſs, beſides the privilege of the whole goal and yard, which is ſixty yards long, and eighteen wide---frequently ſwept, and kept as clean as poſſible, and by no means "polluted *with filth, &c.*" there being a privy at the extreme end of the yard. Theſe gentlemen too have three ſervants to attend them.----Their complaints, then, of being *confined in a loathſome crowded priſon, infected with a contagious fever, and polluted with noiſome ſmells thro' every part,* are not warranted by facts. The goal is made a place of temporary confinement for paſſing priſoners, but is never crowded, and there are now only nine privates therein, and three of them are the officers ſervants, although it is capable of holding conveniently one hundred and ſixty priſoners. There was ſome time ago an apprehenſion in a part of the goal, diſtant from the officers apartments, that a contagious fever had broke out among the ſoldiers; but the diſeaſed were immediately removed to hoſpitals, and a ſurgeon and nurſes provided for them, and every aſſiſtance afforded them the nature of our affairs would admit. The goal is now clean and healthy, ſave that there are five ſoldiers who have fevers from want of exerciſe and other cauſes, common to places of confinement, but the diſorders are not contagious or dangerous.

Mr. Connolly, although indulged with every thing a priſoner could reaſonably wiſh, has repeatedly repreſented his own, and the ſituation of the goal, in ſimilar terms with the letter now under conſideration; and the former, and this Board, have often had conſequent examinations, in all of which they found the [illegible] experience [illegible] with the ſeverity of [illegible] tion was directly oppoſite [illegible] diſpoſition [illegible] The Board have been [illegible] one [illegible] left to [illegible] quiries; and are upon the whole [illegible] gentlemen ſhould be more ſtrictly [illegible] from the indulgences now given them [illegible] ſome of them at leaſt making their [illegible]

By Order of the Board,

RICHARD PETERS, [illegible]

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

From a Philadelphia Paper of May [illegible]

Laſt Thurſday night four gallies, an armed brig and a ſchooner, with a detachment of light infantry in boats, went up the river. On Friday the troops were landed near White-Hill, where a ſhow of reſiſtance was made by about fifty light-horſe and the like number of militia, who were inſtantly diſperſed with the loſs of ſeveral men and four pieces of cannon, which were demoliſhed. In purſuing the fugitives into Bordentown, one Ivins was accidentally killed in croſſing the ferry. A quantity of naval ſtores, and ſome thouſands of [illegible], pegs, &c. with the ſtore-houſes, were burnt, by which means the dwelling houſe of Mr. Borden alſo ſhared the ſame fate. In the mean time, the people of the navy ſet fire to the Waſhington and Effingham frigates, two very fine ſhips, and to a number of veſſels in Croſwicks creek.

The troops were then re-embarked, paſſed over the river and landed. The next morning two gallies and ſome boats proceeded up to Biles's Iſland, where ſeveral veſſels were ſet on fire, while the boats went up to Watſon's creek, where the rebel gallies were found with their maſts only above water. Here the boats were ſaluted with a number of cannon-ſhot, which did no damage. The two gallies were by this time aground, and exchanged ſome ſhot with the rebels from the lower point of the iſland. It was ſome hours before the gallies floated, during which time the exaſperated ſeamen from the boats and veſſels below ſet fire to the houſe of Mr. Kirkbride, and to the ferry-houſe. As ſoon as the gallies returned from above, the troops marched acroſs the country, and halted at Briſtol till the veſſels came down, when they were re-embarked and proceeded down the river. Two ſhips were burnt at Briſtol, and ſeveral below Burlington. The number deſtroyed, beſides the two frigates, are two privateers, one of 14 the other of 10 guns, one large ſhip pierced for 24 guns, nine other ſhips, beſides 14 or 15 ſmaller veſſels. The troops and veſſels employed on this excurſion returned on Sunday to town without the loſs of a man. We are ſince informed the rebels loſt ſeventeen men, killed at Bordentown.

To be SOLD,

TWO adjacent tracts of LAND, containing in the whole upwards of 300 acres, about one mile from the town of York, on the Codorus, oppoſite Rankin's mill. A ſaw-mill has been heretofore erected on the bank of the creek, the dam and part thereof ſtill remaining. An overſhot mill may alſo be erected on another part of the tract, on a never-failing ſtream. There is a proper proportion of watered meadow in tolerable order, and a large addition may be made. The land in general is of a good quality, and above 100 acres thereof cleared; there are two ſmall orchards and ſeveral buildings on theſe tracts. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in York-Town.

RICHARD PETERS.

Carliſle, May 21, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe man, named Harry, country born, about 22 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks both Engliſh and Dutch, can do all ſorts of farming work, and ſomething at baking: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured coat, with black buttons, lined with an Indian blanket, a pair of tow trowſers and a pair of half worn ſhoes, his other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ANTHONY HARWICK. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, on the 18th of May, a Negroe man, named Nat, about 30 years of age, of a ſlim make, much addicted to ſtrong drink; is an artful fellow, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, rather of a tawney than proper black colour, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on and took with him, an old light coloured coat, a ſhirt of ſeven hundred linen, a pair of tow trowſers, a pair of ſhoes and an old felt hat.—Likewiſe a green ſagathy coat and breeches, the coat very good, but the breeches much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe, that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *THIRTY DOLLARS* reward, paid by

¶ WILLIAM LYON.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, in the night of the 25th of April laſt, two HORSES, one a black, with a ſtar and ratch in his face, and ſome white on his under lip, four years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, branded S on the near ſhoulder, and M on the buttock; the other a light bay, eight years old; a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, and branded like the other. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and thief, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY POUNDS reward, or TEN POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES MOORE. ‡

DESERTED from Captain Iſaac Coren's company of artillery, ſtationed in Carliſle, a certain James Cread, but ſometimes calls himſelf Bready, of a dark complexion, browniſh hair, tied behind, a ſullen look, much given to liquor, a ſtout well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on and took with him, a whitiſh coloured coat, made after the old faſhion, an old red jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, dirty and much worn, grey yarn ſtockings, half worn country linen ſhirt, a round old hat, and half ſoaled ſhoes, with braſs [illegible] Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and brings him to Carliſle, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as he may [illegible] to his reſpective company, ſhall have Eight D[illegible] ward, paid by † ISAAC CO[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, [illegible] of a ſober and good character, capable of [illegible] on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may, by [illegible] ing to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, [illegible] the Printers hereof, enter into immediate [illegible] expreſly mention this: General [illegible] Colonel St. Leger were inſtructed, [illegible] "of their intended junct[illegible] [illegible] Sir William Howe [illegible] "their principal objects."

Third. The King was the perſon who ſtrongly recommended *Indians* to be employed under Burgoyne and St. Leger. The orders mention, "*Their* [illegible] *the aſſiſtance of those Indians* [ſavages] *the expedition* [illegible] *be* [illegible] executed." The *ſcalping knife* and the *tomahawk* were, therefore, neceſſary to [illegible] the purpoſe of adminiſtration.

Fourth. Lord George Germaine highly approved the [illegible] of employing the ſavages. This appears from the following expreſſions in his letter to Sir Guy Carleton: "I am happy in knowing that your influ-"ence among them [*the Canadian ſavages*] *is ſo great,* "that there can be no room to apprehend you will "find it difficult to—*fulfil his Majeſty's expectations.*"

Fifth. The failure of the expedition is to be attributed to the following cauſes ſeparately or combined.

——— The deſertion of the Indians whom his Majeſty ſtrongly recommended to be employed.

——— A delay of orders from the Miniſter to Sir William Howe.

——— A failure of aſſiſtance from General Clinton.

——— Too much precipitancy in General Burgoyne.

LANCASTER.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA, *May* 25, 1778.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the Reſolves reſpecting the draughts of the two Bills propoſed in the Britiſh Parliament, and after conſiderable debate thereupon, they were unanimouſly adopted as follows, viz.

THE Houſe having taken into conſideration the ſpeech of Lord North in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the nineteenth day of February laſt, and the two Bills ordered to be brought in by him, &c. in conſequence thereof, the one intituled, "A Bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, concerning the exerciſe of the right of impoſing taxes within his Majeſty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North-America;" the other intituled, "A Bill to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners, with ſufficient powers, to treat, conſult and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations and Provinces in North-America;" together with the proceedings of Congreſs thereupon on the twenty-ſecond day of April laſt, as publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the twenty-fourth day of the ſame month; and having maturely conſidered the ſame, came to the following Reſolutions, to wit.

1. *Reſolved unanimouſly,* That the Delegates or Deputies of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, are inveſted with an excluſive authority to treat with the King of Great-Britain, or Commiſſioners by him duly appointed, reſpecting a peace between the two countries.

2. *Reſolved unanimouſly,* That any man, or body of men, who ſhall preſume to make any ſeparate or partial convention or agreement with the King of Great Britain, or with any Commiſſioners or Commiſſioner under the Crown of Great-Britain, ought to be conſidered and treated as open and avowed enemies of the United States of America.

3. *Reſolved unanimouſly,* That this Houſe highly approve of the declaration of Congreſs, "That theſe United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with any Commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, unleſs they ſhall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or elſe, in poſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the Independence of the ſaid States."

4. *Reſolved unanimouſly,* That the Congreſs have no power, authority or right, to do any act, matter or thing whatſoever, that may have a tendency to yield up or abridge the Sovereignty and Independence of this State, without its conſent previouſly obtained.

5. *Reſolved unanimouſly,* That this Houſe will maintain, ſupport and defend the Sovereignty and Independence of this State with their lives and fortunes.

6. *Reſolved unanimouſly,* That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, forthwith to order the militia to hold themſelves in readineſs to act as occaſion may require.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent high-bred **BAY HORSE**, four years old, and ſeveral **BROOD MARES**, with horſe colts, of this ſpring, got by him, and the expence of covering this ſeaſon by the ſame defrayed. Enquire of **HENRY HILL**, near Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehanna.

TO be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of John Smith, farmer, in Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, on the 20th day of June next, viz.

1 new twelve inch cable, 120 fathoms.
1 ten and a half inch ditto, 110 ditto, almoſt new.
1 ſeven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn.
Shrowds, ſtays and ſtanding rigging, for a veſſel of 200 tons burthen.

ALSO to be ſold at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, on the [illegible] of June, by public ſale, a compleat ſuit of ſails and running rigging for a brigantine of about 200 tons burthen. For particulars, apply to

¶ STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET.

York-Town, May 21, 1778.

COMMITTED to York-Town goal, on the 12th inſt. a certain Negroe man, named **WILL**. Had on when he was committed, a red kerſey jacket, white cotton breeches and a tow ſhirt; ſays he run away from one Mr. Peters, in George-Town, Maryland. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

[illegible] 100 [illegible] ſtables and [illegible] in good repair. Any [illegible] know the terms of ſale, [illegible] or to L[illegible] WILLIAMS, adjoining [illegible] JACOB [illegible] ¶

York-Town, May [illegible], 1778.

LOST or ſtolen in Middleton, on the 16th inſtant, a leather **POCKET-BOOK**, containing a certificate for taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity, ſeveral receipts, and a continental lottery ticket, No. 89,223; the Managers are requeſted, if the ticket ſhould prove fortunate, not to pay the ſame to any perſon except the ſubſcriber, or thoſe whom he ſhall empower. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will bring it to the ſubſcriber, or to Col. Blaine, near Carliſle, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by ¶ GEORGE MORRISON.

York-Town, May 19, 1778.

LOST or STOLEN this day, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing between Eight and Ten Pounds in money, ſome writings, and two lottery tickets No. 84968 and 84998, indorſed on the back in company with Joſt Herbock and Henry Strickler. The tickets are the property of the ſubſcriber, in company with the abovementioned perſons. Should they prove fortunate, the managers of the lottery are requeſted not to pay the prizes to any perſons but the abovementioned. Whoever has found the pocket-book, and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber, or to HENRY WOLF, in this town, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. **PHILIP JACOB KING.** †

ON the 6th of April laſt a Deſk belonging to John Lindſay, of Guilford townſhip, Cumberland county, in the State of Pennſylvania, was broke open, and a number of Bonds taken away, they were all payable to Thomas Birney, now deceaſed, and were in the poſſeſſion of ſaid Lindſay, as one of the executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid deceaſed; the bonds were as follow, viz. five bonds for 60l. each, and one for l. 33 : 6 : 8, all of them on John Alexander. Three ditto, dated November 24, 1777, for 100l. each, on Robert Birney. One ditto, dated in July, 1777, for 210l. on Patrick and T. r. Campbell. One ditto, dated about the 9th of November, for 200l. on John and Samuel Beard. One ditto, dated the 16th of November, for 203l. on David Adams. One ditto, for 27l. on William M'Cun. And one ditto, for 200l. on William Turner.---- The above bonds were ſtolen by a certain Thomas Birney, who it is ſuppoſed intends to ſell or aſſign them. As the dates of ſeveral of the bonds are not certainly known, all perſons are hereby forewarned not to purchaſe or take aſſignments of them or either of them. We do hereby promiſe the ſum of **FIFTY DOLLARS** Reward to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Birney in any goal in this State, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LINDSAY, jun. and MARY BIRNEY.

THIS day came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Hellam townſhip, about 4 miles from York-Town, on the great road leading to Suſquehanna, a bay **MARE**, about 10 years old, pa[illegible] about [illegible] hands high, not branded, a ſtar in her forehead, no ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. MICHAEL DORSLEIN.
May 20, 1778. †

CAME to the plantation of Victor King, deceaſed, in Tyrone townſhip, on the 4th of May inſt. a black **MARE**, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, about nine or ten years old, no brand. The owner is deſired come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away ¶ JOHN KING.

CAME to the plantation of David Humphreys, in Peters's townſhip, Cumberland county, about the firſt of July 1777, two ſtray **HORSES**, one a ſmall black horſe, about five years old; the other a bay, three years old this ſpring. They have been formerly advertiſed. The owner is again deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away. ¶

JOHN LEVINS,

HAS FOR SALE, Wholeſail or Retail, at the houſe of Mr. Joseph Smith, in Market-ſtreet, York-Town,

A Large Aſſortment of **DRY GOODS**, among which are the following articles, viz. Broadcloths and trimmings of different colours, camblets, Iriſh and country linens, lawn handkerchiefs, muſlins, thread and cotton ſtockings, ſilks, perſians, threads of all kinds, garters and laces, watch chains, tapes of different colours, mens ſhoes, pins and needles, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſciſſars and razors, cork-ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, taylors thimbles, ſhoemakers pincers, looking glaſſes, gimblets, ivory and horn combs, knives, ſnuffers, ladies ſett hair-pins, necklaces of different ſorts, watch keys, paſteboards, blank books, pocket-books, and wrapping paper.

N. B. **BOHEA TEA**, of the beſt quality, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Strabane townſhip, York county, about the middle of April laſt, two creatures, viz. an iron grey filley, three years old, no brand, but is remarkable by having on a neck yoke, and getting her near fore leg into it, was much hurt, which was not well when ſhe went away. The other a dark bay ſtallion colt, one year old, with long tail and bright ſtar; they are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

May 14, 1778. ¶ JAMES DICKSON.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS [illegible] as may apply to be [illegible] them good recommendations [illegible]

[illegible] SOLD,

[illegible] dealing, near the [illegible] among which [illegible] for the [illegible] ſtrengthening the ſtomach and [illegible] ſpirits, &c. eſſence of water-dock for ſcurvies and all cutaneous diſorders, &c. balſam of honey for coughs and conſumptions, &c. &c.

LEAD WORKS.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of LEAD ORE, fit for the Furnace. Apply to
DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York-Town.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intituled, "A Supplement to the act, intituled, an act to prevent foreſtalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," the Commiſſioners of Cloathing for the reſpective Counties are authoriſed, enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after all offenders againſt ſaid law, and againſt the law intituled, "An Act to prohibit the ſale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed againſt and ſeize the property of ſuch offenders, according to ſaid laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

¶ DAVID KENNEDY and WILLIAM MORRISON, ſen.
Commiſſioners of Cloathing for York County.

A generous price will be given by the ſubſcribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty. *York, Pennſylvania, May* 16, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Huntington townſhip, York county, on the 8th of March laſt, an old milch COW. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH DODS.

Carliſle, May 3, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber living at Carliſle Iron-Works, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Anthony, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on an old blanket coat with brown ſtripes; buckſkin breeches, white woollen ſtockings and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS MAYBURY.

York-Town, May 2, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen, laſt Thurſday, in the town of York a **POCKET-BOOK**, folded in the manner as parchment pocket-books uſually are, with two commiſſions to the ſubſcriber in the ſame, and three continental lottery tickets, viz. No. 75,750, 75,751, and 75,752. Any perſon having found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, or to John Schultz, in York-Town, ſhall have **FOUR DOLLARS** reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. The abovementioned tickets are the property of the following perſons, viz. John M'Kellip, Mary and Eli Good, and George and Barbara Kleinhoff. If any of ſaid tickets ſhould prove fortunate, and draw any prize or prizes, the Managers are requeſted not to pay the ſame to any perſon or perſons, except to the owners aforeſaid, or to thoſe whom they will empower. † JACOB GOOD.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the Ninth Pennſylvania regiment, the 24th of April laſt, the following men viz. *Joſeph Kennedy,* about 20 years of age, fair complexion, and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *Eliſha Davis,* about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, black complexion and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *William Bell,* about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a rediſh complexion, and is a ſtout well made fellow; formerly lived near Hunter's-Town, in York county. *Thomas Reed,* about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, darkiſh complexion, and black hair; formerly lived in Cumberland county. And *Solomon Brown,* aged 21 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rediſh complexion, black hair, and is a ſtout well ſet fellow; he is a German, and formerly lived in Reading townſhip, York county. They all belong to Major Francis Nichols's company. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to Lieut. STEPHENSON, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each man. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent **FARM**, in Carrolſburgh, York county containing 200 acres; the richneſs of ſoil, a proper propotion of meadow ground, and the ſituation, equally remote from the Indian and Britiſh ſavages, renders it one of the moſt elegible retreats in this State; about 60 acres of plow-land and meadow are cleared, a log houſe and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living near ſaid place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation of Andrew Livingſton, late deceaſed, containing 314 acres, ſituate in Mountjoy townſhip, York county, and State of Pennſylvania, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and other office-houſes; about [illegible] acres of upland cleared, 30 acres of meadow, and [illegible] more may be made, 20 of which can eaſily be watered, a draw-well, and two ſtreams of water, one of which has a good mill-ſeat. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid place.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

WAS FOUND, in the month of February laſt, between M'Calliſter's-Town and York-Town, a ſilver mounted [illegible] ſuppoſed to belong to [illegible] the army. The owner, by applying to [illegible], in York-Town, [illegible] paying charges, [illegible]

YORK-TOWN: Printed [illegible]